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ABSTRACT

This document is an instructional guide for use by local Boys Clubs of America in promoting delinquency prevention and in designing programs to address the problem of the inappropriate detention of juveniles. The problem of inappropriate youth detention and the need for Boys Clubs to provide alternatives to detention are discussed in the introduction. Warning signals of potential crisis situations which need to be noticed and investigated are identified. A group experience program entitled "Youth Helping Youth" designed to help abused children share their experiences with peers and learn coping skills is presented as an example of one measure. Articles discuss ways of responding to youth in crisis in the areas of: (1) intervention in the juvenile system; (2) alternatives for clubs; (3) five successful emergency response programs; and (4) a sample action plan. A glossary of juvenile justice terms, a list of terminology used in juvenile cases, a worksheet for delinquency prevention planning, and a resource list are included. (ABL)

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For additional copies of this document contact:

Community Research Center
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
505 East Green Street, Suite 210
Champaign, IL 61820
217/333-0443

For further information regarding the contents of this document contact:

David Wynn, Director
National Program Development Services
Boys Clubs of America
771 First Avenue
New York, NY 10017

Fred Schott, Project Director
Inappropriate Detention Project
Boys Clubs of America
1404 N Avenue
Omaha, NE 68107

A Boys Club of America Task Force studied the problem of inappropriate detention and considered what Boys Clubs could do about it. In the context of our Mission and as part of a continuing interest in delinquency prevention, the resulting program statement was unanimously adopted by the National Board of Boys Clubs of America on June 6, 1982 and has been widely distributed. In cooperation with the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention and the University of Illinois Community Research Center, in September of 1982 Boys Clubs of America launched a fifteen-month national effort to help more Boys Clubs implement the recommendations of the program statement. As part of that endeavor a series of twelve three-day consultations were held at Boys Club locations around the country. This document was prepared by B.C.A. as part of the How to Do It series, and published twice a year by Boys Clubs of America. It is distributed without charge to executive directors and unit directors of each member Club, associate Club, and provisional Club of Boys Clubs of America as a service to its membership.

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OJJDP JAIL REMOVAL INITIATIVE
Boys Clubs of America

Experiences and Accomplishments

This document was prepared by the Boys Clubs of America under subcontract to the Community Research Center of the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, prime grantee for J-LEAA-80-MU-AX-K007 awarded by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, U.S. Department of Justice. Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent the official position of the U.S. Department of Justice.

April, 1984

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A CASE HISTORY

THESE CHARACTERS ARE FICTIONAL, BUT THE story is based on fact, taken from the many true stories repeated everyday in Boys Clubs across the country.

"The only reason you are going home today," the judge said," is because Tom here and the Boys Club say they'll help your mother supervise you. One bad report from them or your mother, and you're gone! Understand?"

Michael, age 16, ordinarily would have gone to the state training school ("reform school"). He is still in serious trouble. Twenty-six broken windshields, smashed in less than 45 minutes during a senseless, angry rage, is no laughing matter. Michael has already been to juvenile court three times — once four years ago for shoplifting, once for truancy and once last summer for running away. A local trusted Boys Club professional named Tom, in court with Michael and his mother, made the difference.

Tom became involved because he believed that helping kids trapped in the juvenile justice system was a natural extension of the Boys Clubs' mission to enhance the quality of life for disadvantaged youth. He had come to understand Michael through personal experience with him and his family.

Tom was able to help Michael in two ways. First, prior to the adjudication hearing (or trial), Tom was able to give the judge insight into Michael's background. Michael had been a victim of serious child abuse until two years before, when his alcoholic father left the family. Michael's mother, also an alcoholic, then joined AA and was trying to build a life for herself, Michael and her two younger children. Just prior to the windshield breaking spree, Michael had come home to find that his father had returned and already had abused his mother and both younger children. His father's two year absence and the three beers Michael had had earlier, made him braver than before and he "took on the ol' man."

The fight moved to the front yard. Both Michael and his father were bloodied. As his father drove away, Michael chased the car down the street hurling bricks. He missed, and in his rage, turned on his neighbors' cars. Damage amounted to several thousand dollars.

Second, Tom presented the judge with a three-part alternative program to locking up Michael, and it

This issue of How To Do It is dedicated to the committed professionals who understand that a good Boys Club serves the kids who need it most — and to the hundreds of thousands of kids, often victims themselves, who each year need a friend who understands and cares enough to help them face up to the circumstances when they have done something wrong.

made sense. Tom had already referred Michael to a drug and alcohol treatment program for an emerging substance use problem. There, Michael was enrolled in a 16-week drug education program and had already attended two classes. He would continue with that program. Tom had visited Michael's school and found that although he was not performing up to his ability, Michael attended regularly and was not behind in his junior class. Tom arranged with the counselor for Michael to stay late three afternoons a week to improve his grades and prepare for SAT tests. Finally, Tom recommended that Michael provide 200 hours of Boys Club supervised community service as restitution for his senseless destruction of property. Tom felt that backed with the court's authority, he had a real chance at turning Michael around.

The judge, like most Juvenile Court judges, welcomed Tom's responsible intervention. She fully supported Tom's plan and made sure Michael and his mother understood every part of it as the conditions of his probation.

The story is unfinished as far as Michael is concerned and the hundreds of thousands of other young people helped each year by Boys Clubs. Only time will tell whether Tom's plan will work. If Tom stays at it long enough, he will learn that there is no greater satisfaction than when a Michael returns years later, having "made it" and says, "Thanks, Tom, if it hadn't been for you, I don't know what would have happened to me."

The ideas contained in this issue of "How To Do It" emerged as a result of that program and includes information from an extensive training manual called "Emergency Response Systems." The manual is available from Supply Service, Boys Clubs of America.

INTRODUCTION: WHY SHOULD BOYS CLUBS GET INVOLVED?

"JAILS ARE TANKS, WAREHOUSES. ANYONE NOT a criminal when he goes in, will be when he comes out." —Norman Carlson, Director, U.S. Bureau of Prisons.

It is no secret that adolescents in adult jails are assaulted, molested, and emotionally traumatized. For the adolescent who has done nothing wrong, who is merely the victim of abuse and has been inappropriately detained, exposure to youthful offenders at youth detention centers or "training schools" is just as destructive. For every 100,000* locked up, twelve commit suicide. Of the 500,000 minors locked up each year, only five to ten per cent have been charged with violent crimes.

Why are these kids inappropriately detained? Because there are not enough viable alternatives. The Justice Department and law enforcement agencies are restricted in their options, so youth get sucked deeper into the system. If there were more alternatives, such as the Emergency Response System to intervene immediately on behalf of young people in a crisis situation, thousands of young people could be saved.

Boys Club professionals are in a unique position. They are often the first to recognize trouble signs. They are equipped, through experience, to understand and motivate kids from disadvantaged circumstances, often better than parents or relatives can do.

Boys Clubs also have a Mission: to assure and enhance the quality of life of boys as participating members of a richly diverse urban society. A child

*Inappropriately detained adolescents.

BOYS CLUBS OF AMERICA: THE COMMITMENT

Boys Clubs of America is the only major national youth services agency in the United States that has in the past and is currently placing its greatest emphasis on providing life enhancing services to young people from disadvantaged family, social and economic circumstances. Traditionally, Boys Clubs have actively sought out youngsters whom other agencies have failed to serve because the risks are too great, the potential for failure too overwhelming and the economic conditions too difficult.

The Boys Clubs of America's historic Mission in delinquency prevention, our successful track record with the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, and our active partnership with other national youth serving organizations advantageously position us to engage in activities, services and programs designed to address the problem of the inappropriate detention of juveniles.

Statement Approved, National Board of Directors

June 6, 1982

who is sucked into the justice system may be forever lost as a participating and constructive member of society.

Boys Clubs' professionals are deeply aware of their Mission and committed to delinquency prevention. As part of their commitment, they cannot afford to pass up any opportunity to "turn a kid around." Emergency Response Systems and alternatives to inappropriate detention provide an important opportunity for Boys Clubs to help the kids who need it most.

This issue of How To Do It is devoted to setting up Emergency Response Systems to help youth in crises, to provide alternatives to detention in adult facilities, and through the "Youth Helping Youth" program, to prevent crisis situations from occurring. By looking at successful program models in Boys Clubs across the country, and by developing and following a feasible action plan, your Club can help fulfill the Boys Club Mission, directly bolster the objectives of the "Blueprint for the 80's," and most importantly, help save the troubled youth in your community.

RECOGNIZING THE WARNING SIGNS

KIDS CRY OUT FOR HELP IN DIFFERENT WAYS. Some of these ways may get them into deeper trouble, like running away, getting involved with drugs or becoming promiscuous. Some kids act "tough" and some commit suicide.

Often, it is a Boys Club professional who first hears the cry. Perhaps a friend tells the worker. Maybe the police or a frantic parent call the Club. But a crisis situation does not usually just happen — it builds over a period of time. By recognizing the warning signs, a Club worker may be able to prevent the crisis situation.

Some signs that Boys Club workers may notice, sometimes when no one else has, include:

- Rumors or reliable information that the youth has not been home several nights.
- Evidence of increased substance abuse.
- Abrupt changes in personality and behavior.
- Newly acquired and unexplained "wealth," often showered upon or shared with peers. (This may range from sharing a bag of bubble gum or candy with younger children to a flurry of spending by older youth.)
- Requests to borrow money.
- "Hanging around," but being unable to discuss the problem.
- Sudden hostility to adults and authority figures.
- Phone calls and unusual concern or anxiety shown by parents.
- Evidence of mental, physical or sexual child abuse (includes adolescents).

If you recognize any of these signs, a crisis may be brewing. The important thing is to *do* something. Investigate. Talk to the kid involved. Call the parents to find out if they are aware of the situation. If you suspect child abuse, or trouble at home, call a counselor, the school, or a social service agency.

The process of evaluating alternatives to the juvenile justice system includes researching and networking with existing agencies and services. Use that network, and learn how to make the necessary referrals.

Remember, it is better to have identified an alternative *before* an incident occurs.

YOUTH HELPING YOUTH: A DIRECTED GROUP EXPERIENCE FOR ABUSED ADOLESCENTS

MANY YOUNG PEOPLE TRAPPED IN THE JUVENILE justice system are victims of adolescent abuse. Abused kids are more likely to run away, and are at greater risk of being picked up by the authorities and detained. Furthermore, as a result of abuse, most victims suffer from low self-esteem, which, together with fear or mistrust of adults, may lead them to commit delinquent acts.

The abused adolescent may be unwilling or unable to confide in an adult, but may discuss the problem with peers.

Youth Helping Youth, a six-week group experience program developed by Boys Town, helps abused kids to share their experiences with their peers, and learn positive ways to cope with their problems.

However, the benefits of the Youth Helping Youth program are not limited to abused adolescents. This program builds self-esteem, communication skills, and other necessary survival skills. These are important to all youth, particularly those from disadvantaged circumstances — the ones primarily served by Boys Clubs. The Youth Helping Youth Program is therefore not only a delinquency prevention program, but a "living skills" program from which all the Club's members may benefit.

The Youth Helping Youth guide provides detailed instructions on organizing the group and leading the six weekly sessions. It also includes background material on adolescent abuse and the group process. This program can be led by most experienced youth workers.

The weekly sessions focus on building a positive image through role playing, discussion and various activities. These activities and the resulting skills include:

- INTRODUCING YOURSELF
  Gaining confidence.
- DOING WHAT YOU ARE TOLD
  Evaluating what you are being told to do, why you are being told to do it, and determining motives of the person giving the orders. This also includes the ability to refuse to follow unjust orders.
- APOLOGIZING
  Evaluating a situation to determine if you have done something wrong, and being able to admit it.
- GIVING AND ACCEPTING COMPLIMENTS
  Learning to give support and recognizing the good qualities in others, as well as accepting recognition.
- IDENTIFYING YOUR FEELINGS
  Recognizing the physical and emotional reactions within yourself.

- RECOGNIZING FEELINGS IN OTHERS
  Understanding how others are reacting.
- COPING WITH FEELNGS
  Understanding that feelings are neither right nor wrong, and that coping with them in certain ways can get you in trouble.
- IMPROVING HOW YOU FEEL ABOUT YOURSELF
  Taking direct responsibility for how you feel about yourself and deciding what you can do to improve your self-image.
- HELPING OTHERS FEEL BETTER ABOUT THEMSELVES
  Doing things for other people to help them improve their self-image.
- RESPONDING TO CRITICISM
  Evaluating the criticism and the critic and deciding if the criticism is valid.
- ADMITTING MISTAKES
  Focusing on fixing the mistake, rather than blaming someone.
- STANDING UP FOR YOURSELF
  Learning how to be assertive in a positive way, so you stand a chance of winning. Avoiding "blowing off steam," or "telling someone off," and not accomplishing anything.

Also available is the film "Don't Get Stuck There," which is recommended for the third Youth Helping Youth Session. This film dealing with abused adolescents, makes other victims aware that they are not alone and that they can get help.

The 14-minute, color film was produced by the Boys Town Center in cooperation with Face-to-Face Health and Counseling Services of St. Paul, Minnesota. It is available for use for one-week from the Communications Division, Boys Town Center, Boys Town, NE 68010, telephone: (402) 498-1570. The film is also available in 16mm, or ¾" or ½" videotape from National Program Development Services, Boys Clubs of America.

The Youth Helping Youth guide is available as part of the training manual, Emergency Response Systems, available through Supply Service, Boys Clubs of America. It is also available directly from Boys Town. Write to Youth Development Center, Boys Town, NE 68010.

The Youth Helping Youth program has been offered at the Boys Club of Des Moines, and has been used as the basis for Peer Leadership programs in The Salvation Army Boys Club of Louisville and the Boys Club of Chattanooga.

Boys Clubs of America recommends Youth Helping Youth as an important delinquency prevention program for every Boys Club.

MOVING THROUGH THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM: WHEN TO INTERVENE

THERE ARE FOUR KEY POINTS IN THE JUVENILE justice system where intervention by a responsible youth advocate can make a difference. Here are those key steps in the process, and the possible alternatives at each point.

Remember, the earlier the intervention, the more successful the alternatives.

PRE-INCIDENT/APPREHENSION

There are usually recognizable warning signals before an incident occurs. (See Recognizing the Warning Signs.)

This is the best time to intervene — before the youth comes in contact with the system. Many alternatives are available on a referral basis.

INCIDENT/APPREHENSION

Warning signs are not recognized or are not evident — sometimes young people really are victims of circumstance — and an incident occurs in which a young person is apprehended by the police.

Once apprehension has occurred, in many communities the police have several available alternatives. A youth may be:

- Warned and released
- Taken home to parents
- *Taken to the Boys Club* and released, or
- Issued a *summons/citation* (similar to a traffic or parking ticket).

A youth could be referred to *24-hour intake* where, based upon *objective criteria* and the situation, a decision to release or detain will be made.

Once the police have decided that they must detain the youth, the court or its representative may seek one of the following alternatives (which are also often available on a referral basis prior to the incident/apprehension).

The youth may be diverted to a non-residential or home-based service:

- FAMILY CRISIS INTERVENTION
- COMMUNITY ADVOCATE PROGRAM
- COMPREHENSIVE JUVENILE SERVICES CENTER
- HOME DETENTION

The youth may need emergency shelter:

- EMERGENCY SHELTER (facility or host home)
- RUNAWAY HOUSE

The youth may need immediate custody:

- HOLDOVER FACILITY (one-to-one custody up to 48 hours)

The youth may meet the objective criteria for detention:

- GROUP HOME DETENTION
- SECURE JUVENILE DETENTION FACILITY

Transportation to the placement is needed.

DETENTION HEARING

Some systems have diversion programs that allow for a youth, especially a status offender, to be diverted into one of the above alternative facilities without further penetration into the court system. Some do not. If the youth has committed a criminal act, the youth will have to attend a detention hearing usually within seventy-two hours. The purpose of the detention hearing is to review the charges to see if there is reason to believe that he or she committed the act. At the detention hearing, the charges may be dropped and the youth released. If however, there is reason to believe that the youth committed the delinquent act, many of the alternatives already mentioned are also available while the youth waits the adjudication hearing.

ADJUDICATION HEARING

The adjudication hearing is the same thing as a trial in adult court. Its purpose is to determine innocence or guilt. If found non-involved (innocent), a youth will be released. If, however, the youth is found involved, or to have committed a delinquent act (guilty), they can be ordered to any or several of the following dispositions. Boys Clubs in some communities have often offered alternatives to any or all of them.

- Probation, with possible conditions such as:

  individual and family counseling

  employment training/supported work programs

  drug/alcohol treatment

  school, tutoring, or alternative education

  after-school or evening report centers

- Comprehensive Juvenile Services Center
- Care in a group home or foster home
- One-to-one residential care
- A juvenile correctional facility
- To make restitution to the victim
- To pay a fine
- To provide community service

HOW TO CREATE THE RIGHT ALTERNATIVE FOR YOUR BOYS CLUB

RESPONDING IN A CRISIS SITUATION MAY TAKE many forms. It may simply involve referring a youth to the right people in an existing agency. It may mean incorporating youth development principles into programs to prevent delinquency. Or it may involve sponsoring a residential program.

Obviously, some preliminary research is necessary. We advise taking these steps:

STUDY THE LOCAL SITUATION

What alternatives are already being offered? Are these programs of a high quality? How stable is the sponsoring agency or group? What programs are *not* being offered?

BUILD NETWORKS

Get to know the key professionals in organizations and agencies that can help. Learn how to make referrals. This network will also be particularly helpful *before* an incident occurs.

Make available to key Boys Club staff and volunteers regularly updated lists of agencies, key contact persons and phone numbers. Sponsor visits and/or staff meetings between the Boys Club and these agencies' staffs. Do *anything* to increase the confidence of the Boys Club staff in picking up the phone or walking into an agency in an effort to help a kid in an emergency situation!

HELP FILL THE ALTERNATIVE GAPS

This can be done in two ways. First, advocate in your community that these gaps be filled or improved. This may involve meetings with key officials, promoting new legislation, helping to launch a new private or government agency or a program sponsored by another agency.

Second, after pursuing every other source, consider with your Boys Club board, staff, community and funding sources whether it is appropriate for the Boys Club to fill this gap with a new or improved alternative program.

TYPES OF ALTERNATIVE PROGRAMS

FOLLOWING ARE THE KINDS OF ALTERNATIVE programs ranging from the least restrictive to those that are secure.

NONRESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS

Young offenders living in their own homes may benefit from programs established to serve all youngsters in the community, as well as from those specifically developed as alternatives to incarceration. Programs serving both offenders and non-offenders are generally less restrictive and more successful than those serving only youths in trouble.

JOB/CAREER PROGRAMS
Youths receive help in defining their career interests, instruction in looking for a job, and/or vocational training and are provided miscellaneous employment services.

AFTER-SCHOOL OR EVENING PROGRAMS
Programs include supervised recreation, special outings, informal counseling, arts and crafts, preparation for exams, and classes in budgeting money, and other "life skills." They are usually conducted at community centers, churches, "Y's" or public schools.

ALTERNATIVE SCHOOLS
Young people attend small, non-traditional schools in their communities. Some schools are designed especially for youths in trouble with the law, while some are open to any child not benefitting from the public school.

ADVOCACY
Staff members act on behalf of individual children and their families, negotiating with private and public agencies to secure services, to monitor the progress of youths in community programs, and to pressure for *needed change.*

COUNSELING
Included are individual, group, and family therapy, usually conducted in weekly sessions. Short-term therapy that focuses on specific problems or tasks is generally preferred to lengthy psychotherapy.

MEDIATION/ARBITRATION
As an alternative to juvenile court, a panel of community residents helps resolve cases involving juveniles. Often, the youth is required to provide some form of restitution to the victim. Other common stipulations are regular school attendance and a period of counseling.

RESTITUTION
Youths repay their victims or the community through financial compensation or assigned community service work.

INTENSIVE SERVICES TO FAMILIES
Trained youth workers provide services to families in their own homes, training in problem-solving skills, homemaking assistance and financial planning. They often help families use appropriate community resources and may adopt an advocacy role.

RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS

There are times when sending a kid home, particularly to an abusive situation, is undesirable. In residential programs, youth are relocated away from their homes for close supervision and to receive intensive services. All placements should be as brief as possible, with the goal of returning young people to their families or preparing them to live independently.

WILDERNESS PROGRAMS

Programs consist of four to eight weeks of group wilderness survival in remote, rugged areas. The best programs are followed up by services to the youngster after he or she returns to the family or other living situation.

PREPARATION FOR INDEPENDENT LIVING

A youth is assisted in acquiring the skills and financial resources needed to be self-supporting. He or she may live alone, maintaining contact with the supporting agency; share an apartment with another youth under close adult supervision; or live for a period with a family or responsible adult. Funds and additional services may be provided by the sponsoring agency.

FOSTER FAMILY CARE

Up to three youths, depending upon state regulations and agency guidelines, may live with foster parents and use community schools and resources. The sponsoring agency may provide other services as needed. Foster family care is appropriate for youngsters who must be removed from their homes temporarily because of a family crisis or who need special adult support as they prepare to live on their own.

INTENSIVE FOSTER CARE

A two-parent family houses no more than two young people, in need of both supervision and individual attention. At least one foster parent is present at all times, and additional staff and clinical support are provided by the sponsoring agency. The youths attend public or alternative schools. Restrictiveness is gradually lessened over the course of the program.

GROUP HOME

Six to eight young people live with houseparents or rotating staff. The home is not locked, and the youths attend community schools, make extensive use of community resources, may have jobs, and may return home on weekends.

HIGHLY STRUCTURED GROUP CARE

Appropriate only for youths who are dangerous to themselves or others and who are unable to control their behavior, these residences are not locked, have a high staff/client ratio, and use a structured form of treatment. School, recreational activities, and some services are provided within the residence. There is some supervised use of community resources.

SECURE

It may be necessary to turn to secure, locked facilities for youths who have been convicted of violent offenses and who clearly are a danger to themselves or others. The alternatives available within this category have a high staff/client ratio, no more than fifteen youths per unit, and offer intensive services.

Source:

Alternatives To Imprisoning Young Offenders — Noteworthy Programs. National Council on Crime and Delinquency.

FIVE SUCCESSFUL BOYS CLUBS' EMERGENCY RESPONSE SYSTEMS

IN ALMOST EVERY TYPE OF ALTERNATIVE PROgram, there is a Boys Club that is involved. Often, it is the first to deliver services.

The five representative program models described here were chosen from more than 50 models received during a Program Model Search conducted as part of Boys Clubs of America's 15-month project (October 1982 - December 1983) on the Inappropriate Detention of Juveniles.

All of the program models are described in the training manual, Emergency Response Systems, available from Supply Service, Boys Clubs of America.

Remember, each Boys Club community is different. These models may serve as useful examples, but first follow the preliminary steps in "Creating the Right Alternative Program for Your Boys Club" to determine what is needed in *your* community, and whether it is appropriate for the Boys Club to offer the service.

If you have any questions about these Program Models, contact the Executive Director of each organization, your Regional Field Services Director, or the National Program Development Services at Boys Clubs of America.

YOUTH DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM: A PREVENTIVE MEASURE INCORPORATED INTO ALL CLUB PROGRAMS

Four "pillars of identity" which contribute to self-esteem and "keep a kid good" are a sense of competence, usefulness, belonging and power. These are the basis for the Boys Club youth development activities that have been proven effective in preventing juvenile delinquency.

The Youth Development Program, conducted by all three units of Boys Clubs of Omaha, has incorporated these youth development principles into every aspect of unit program planning. Youth referred by the courts are "mainstreamed" into ongoing programs with regular Club members. The referred youth are closely supervised and reports are regularly prepared and forwarded to the courts or other referring agencies. Working with youth in ongoing programs removes much of the stigma attached to a court referral.

The Youth Development Program provides youth advocacy in the community, alternatives to juvenile incarceration, educational and recreational services, and family crisis intervention. The United Way provides funding and transportation for a special program which provides suburban boys the opportunity to participate in Boys Club activities.

Since 1962, the Boys Clubs of Omaha has accepted referrals from local schools, juvenile courts, law enforcement officials and other human services agencies. It has refined its framework (youth development) as a result of participation in Boys Clubs of America's National Project on Juvenile Justice (1977-1980).

Most funding through the years has been part of the regular ongoing Boys Club budget. The Boys Club program has always accepted youth referred from

Douglas County Juvenile Court which encompasses the City of Omaha. In 1978 special monies were set aside by United Way of the Midlands to serve neighboring Sarpy County, Nebraska (8th fastest growing county in the United States with the youngest population in the State of Nebraska). An Assistant Individual Services Director was hired with funding from the special grant and is responsible for setting up a weekly transportation schedule as well as coordinating activities with the juvenile court and other referral agencies. The bus program prevents juvenile crime by providing recreation and educational programs founded on youth development principles to youth who would not normally have the chance to participate. Since the start of the bus program over 3200 boys have participated in the Boys Club program.

With the opening of the Boys Club of Carter Lake, Iowa, Boys Clubs of Omaha now provides an alternative to three separate juvenile courts. All three Clubs provide staff to advocate youth in the juvenile court system, Court referred youth join the Boys Club. Each child is given a medical examination. Difficulties that are discovered are reported to court officials for their follow-up.

Young people can work off court assigned community service work. Hours range from 10 to 150 hours. Since Boys Clubs of Omaha's start 20 years ago, hundreds of thousands of hours of service work have been provided to the community. These hours include work with the elderly and retarded, cross-aged helping programs and community clean-up days. Referrals also participate in alcohol and drug education programs, child development programs and group club activities.

The philosophy of community service, "to provide *meaningful* service to people in *genuine* need," is a key to building self-esteem. Although the case load from the juvenile courts each month is often as many as 50-75 youth, many more regular members are involved in ongoing youth development and community service programs.

Often staff members from the clubs intervene when family crises arise. The Club receives calls from

PRINCIPLES OF YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

To prepare young people for citizenship and leadership in the adult world, to enhance their self-esteem and provide insulation against the breakdown of positive social forces, Boys Clubs must help their members build four pillars of identity: a personal sense of usefulness, competence, belonging and influence.

USEFULNESS
An opportunity to do something of value for others, such as community service, cross-age helping, taking care of family, or outside work.

COMPETENCE
Being able to do something well, particularly in relation to work recognized as significant by others.

BELONGING
In the family, the Boys Club, the school and other settings where an individual knows he has a place, where he knows he fits.

INFLUENCE
Being heard, listened to, cared about, and participating in the governance process of the institutions to which he is attached, including peer groups.

It is through these four pillars that youth develop *meaningful life roles* and a *social stake* and interest in the Boys Club, their family, school, community and work setting. These four points are the basis for positive youth development and should be a part of all our program planning.

Editor's comment: The Boys Clubs of America's publication *Delinquency Prevention: DO IT — A Guide To Improving Delinquency Prevention Through Youth Development* is very helpful.

Boys Clubs of America also offers one to three day seminars on Youth Development. Contact National Training Services for details.

For additional reference see: Boys Clubs of America's Program Statement on Delinquency Prevention.

Delinquency Prevention: DO IT Available from Supply Services, Boys Club of America.

parents, schools or law enforcement officials. Trained staff members intervene in the situation, and appropriate referrals are made if necessary.

Local juvenile authorities are familiar with the Clubs. Probation officers often meet with clients who are Boys Club members at the Club. Boys Clubs and the courts have both benfited from their cooperative efforts as the public becomes more receptive to youth development. Increasing awareness of cost savings to the community is one key factor.

Youth Development has long been a concept of national Boys Clubs' work. The emphasis of Boys Clubs of America on juvenile justice has been very helpful in implementing programs with local juvenile justice authorities. National support has given greater credibility and program sophistication to Omaha's local efforts.

To be successful, ongoing staff training in areas of juvenile justice, youth development, guidance and counseling is required. Constant follow-up with court officials or with referring agencies is necessary to maintain credibility. Selling points include: saving the taxpayers' dollars, offering alternatives to incarceration to juvenile justice officials, and building youth, not hindering their development through the disruption of inappropriate detention.

While Omaha is known for its fine facilities and large professional staffs, it should be pointed out that juvenile justice and court advocacy have been a priority since the days when the state only had *one* full-time professional. Individual Services Directors in each unit coordinate this activity, but all professional people including Unit Directors, Physical Education Directors and Social Recreation Directors serve as advocates and juvenile court volunteers.

The ability to both 1) incorporate Youth Development principles into Boys Club programming and 2) articulate these principles to other agency professionals and funding sources is key.

Contact: William R. Hinckley, Executive Director
Gene Eppley, Boys Clubs of Omaha

COMMUNITY SERVICE

Providing the juvenile court with a "community service" alternative to incarceration or the traditional court probation is rapidly growing among Boys Clubs across the country.

Along with members, staff, and volunteers of the Boys and Girls Club of Camarillo, California, some youth and adults who are on probation with the courts have been doing such things as providing maintenance services for the Club, helping build a new Club building, running an agricultural booth at the county fair for the Chamber of Commerce, running the city's recycling program, working with senior citizens in a nearby retirement village, and participating in anti-smoking and alcohol abuse prevention programs. It's called Community Service and has been going on since 1970 as an alternative provided by the Boys and Girls Club of Camarillo to assist the court system and taxpayers by having the offenders placed at the Club instead of being placed in jail.

The Probation Department, juvenile court, and California Youth Services are allowing probationers to work off their time under staff supervision and guidance. Community service workers punch in on time cards and are graded on their performance. The probation officer is informed as to work habits, attitude, and anything unusual. Excellence is also commended. A majority of the participants in the program become members of the Club.

While being given another chance, offenders are of service to the Club and to the community. Community service workers and volunteers have made programs at the Club possible that would not have been otherwise available due to lack of funds. Offenders, volunteers, members, and staff all work together, so no one is labelled. If an offender does not cooperate, the court is notified and the person is excluded from the program. However, 80 to 90% of the offenders appear to have done well in the program. As a protection for the Club members, the program does not accept drug addicts, sex offenders, or serious criminals.

Building mutually satisfactory relationships with law enforcement agencies, juvenile court officials, and youth services departments is the key to this program. Youth services differ in each locality. Some states have statewide youth services, some are organized by counties, some by regions or urban areas. Most often youth services supervise all detentions, foster care placements and child protective services. Their cooperation is a key to a good community service program.

The program of Boys and Girls Clubs of Camarillo was fortunate to receive California Youth Services funding for a special staff person to coordinate these programs. Important to keep in mind, however, is that the only requirement to get started is to make these kids a priority. In fact, experience has shown the "special funding" usually occurs only *after* the Boys Club has begun its program and established its credibility as effective youth advocates.

Providing a community service alternative is definitely a good starting point for a Boys Club interested in getting into juvenile justice issues.

Contact: Ron Branch, Boys and Girls Club of Camarillo, CA

RESTITUTION: PAYING FOR THE DAMAGE

Jim liked to "fool around with mechanical stuff." One day after everyone had gone home, he sneaked into one of the trucks that were standing in the lot and "checked it out." He didn't mean to, but he caused some damage. He was discovered. It was his first offense, and his sentence was restitution for the damage. Through his Boys and Girls Club, he was able to participate in a restitution program to pay for the damage. The owner was impressed by Jim's faithfulness in making his payments every week. He came to know Jim and offered him a job helping arond his shop.

Jim is one of seven youths who participated in a one-year Victim Restitution Program in 1982-83, sponsored by the State of Rhode Island's Department of Children and Their Families in collaboration with the Rhode Island Family Court, and the Boys and Girls Club of Providence. This program was designed as an alternative to detention for adjudicated youth between the ages of 14 and 17 who had been found guilty of crimes which resulted in injury to others and/or damage to their property.

In addition to minimizing penetration into the juvenile justice system, the program provided for direct accountability of the youth for their actions, helped reimburse victims, and demonstrated that the system is also concerned about the victim.

Referrals were made by the Rhode Island Department of Children and Their Families. Eligible youth were offered work experience at minimum wage, with 75% of the earnings being required for restitution and 25% going to the youth.

Agencies who provided jobs for the kids were Providence CETA, Department of Employment Security, Call-A-Teen, Labor Pool, Manpower, Adia Temporary Help, and Public Service Employment.

Through the Department of Children and Their Families, a Program Coordinator insured that restitution was made, that approval was obtained from the victim, that arrangements were made for job placement, and that the youth were monitored and assessed in their work performance. On-the-job supervision at the Boys and Girls Club was provided by a paid full-time staff member.

Eligibility for inclusion in the program included being a resident of the state, being a first time or minor offender, being willing to admit guilt for the present offense, and having parental permission to participate. The offense had to be of a non-violent nature and incurred a restitution amount of no more than $800.00.

Cost for the program was paid through state reimbursement, and was not to exceed $10,000. The restitution program was a state program into which the Boys Club only had to plug itself. Every Boys Club needs to constantly be in touch with the state and local authorities to stay abreast of new approaches and programs where the Boys Club can help. Some Boys Club boards have even been active in lobbying for new programs and policy or legal changes in regard to juvenile justice matters. Again, such activity often helps to establish the Boys Club's credibility and places it in an advantageous light when and if state or local funding becomes available.

Contact: John W. Treiber, Boys and Girls Clubs of Providence, RI

PREVENTION: IN A MULTI-GENERATIONAL SETTING

Philadelphia's Crime Prevention Association is comprised of the South Philadelphia Community Center (formerly the South Philadelphia Boys and Girl's Club), the R.W. Brown Community Center (North Philadelphia), and the West Philadelphia Community Center. Its Youth Services Program is part of a larger organization that provides programs for infants to senior citizens and all ages in between.

The Crime Prevention Association is a longtime member of Boys Clubs of America that has, as its name implies specialized in delinquency prevention using a multi-services agency.

The Youth Services Program seeks to prevent delinquency and limit the involvement of youth (between the ages of 10 and 17) with the juvenile justice system, the police, courts and institutions. There is early intervention with youth who are experiencing problems in school adjustment, family and peer relationships, and in the community. The program approach includes immediate need intervention, individual casework service, individual and group counseling, legal services, regular contact with schools and school counselors, employment counseling, job placement assistance, and referrals to other appropriate agencies or services. Emphasis is placed on helping the youth become involved in the educational and recreational programs of the Centers.

The Youth Services Staff includes eight youth services workers who provide regular, ongoing contact with both the youth and family, an attorney, a court liaison officer, a psychologist/social worker, two youth services coordinators, a school liaison person, and an employment counselor/specialist.

Youth are referred and recruited. The major referral sources are the Community Centers, schools, police, probation officers, the court, juvenile institutions, the public welfare system, other youth serving agencies, churches, families, and walk-ins.

The Youth Services Program is only part of the services offered at the Centers, and many family situations and needs can be addressed. The Centers offer infant and toddler programs, pre-school day care, and after-school and school holiday day care for children between the ages of 6 and 14. Teen, young adult, and adult programs are offered on weekdays from 6:00 - 10:00 P.M. and Saturdays 10:00 A.M. - 5:00 P.M. Senior citizen programs are available weekdays from 9:00 A.M. - 5:00 P.M., with special evening and weekend events.

Two very exciting programs have recently been set up by the Association. One is an extremely effective program for delinquent retarded youth, currently involving approximately 16 teenagers. Twenty-four hour supervision is available, with individual one-to-one assistance as needed.

The other program uses senior citizens from the Centers as resources for special programs in local schools and with other groups in the Center. For example, some of them share their experiences as immigrants with young people in classrooms. This provides the children the opportunity to learn history from a firsthand account.

The Youth Services Program has been in operation since 1976. It is funded by the City of Philadelphia and private contributions. Other programs are financially assisted by other agencies, i.e., the local agency on aging provides assistance for the senior citizen program. The annual budget of the three Centers is 3.5 million dollars.

Contact: Arthur Gewirtz, South Philadelphia Community Center, Crime Prevention Association

REALITY HOUSE: ATTENTION IN A GROUP HOME, NOT DETENTION

The Boys Club of Albany, Georgia recognized that there was no place to shelter kids who hadn't done anything wrong, but could not be sent home.

Reality House was begun in 1973 as a residential placement alternative to provide both long and short-term care for up to ten boys between the ages of 8 and 16. At present, the home is operating at full capacity. These are boys who may have troubled family situations and/or involvement with the court (first or early offenses), who do not need incarceration but who need a positive home environment.

Boys stay at Reality House on an attention* basis from one to thirty days, or on a contract basis from four months to a year. The average stay is seven months. The home is licensed by the Department of Human Resources as a Residential Group Home. It is designed to be as much like normal family life as possible, with the boys sharing household responsibilities, attending local schools, and participating in community activities. Part-time employment and learning how to budget money are encouraged. At present, the home is achieving increasing success in the area of employment for older teens. Through the home's community involvement, youth have been employed in the Civic Center's concession stand and have been found to be reliable employees for local fast food restaurants.

Individual behavioral goals are established with the youth and the significant person in his life.

*Referred for immediate crisis intervention by parents or agency.

The home relies on no single philosophy, but the staff utilizes reality therapy and positive peer strategies based on the developmental needs of youth. Prior to or at placement, the youth is assigned to a person who initiates his movement into a permanent setting (home, foster care, group home, etc.). As a result of an evaluation of the home's program last year, a social worker with an MSW degree has been added to the staff this year to work with the families of the youth, especially in providing continuity and resources when the youth returns to home care.

The staff consists of a full-time houseparent, a part-time relief houseparent, a social worker, the Boys Club executive director, and community volunteers. Reality House is a non-profit corporation with a nine member Board of Managers.

Administered as a unit of the Boys Club of Albany, Reality House has been operating at various locations since 1973. In 1983, it moved into a new home purchased with a $100,000 Community Development grant, giving the boys a location with easy access to in-city activities and Boys Club programs.

Placement in the home is made through the Community Detention Worker, who may request information and materials including a detention order, commitment order, voluntary consent, school record, social and medical history, behavioral contract, treatment plan, and psychological evaluation.

Reality House primarily serves the Dougherty County area. Referrals usually come through the juvenile court and from Court Service Workers; however, referrals are accepted from all agencies involved in providing services to youth.

Contact: Paul DeLoach, Boys Clubs of Albany, GA.

The home is financially supported by the Department of Human Resources, Division of Youth Services, and is subsidized by the Boys Clubs of Albany and charitable contributions. The annual budget last year was approximately $14,600. Application has been made for a two year grant to finance the newly added social worker position.

The success of Reality House's program has inspired the organization of seven similar programs in the area, including a sister organization, River House for Girls, for which Reality House is currently providing consultation.

Boys Clubs which recognize the need for more group home programs should begin by researching the regulations and laws which govern the local and state group home programs. Find out if there are other groups lobbying on behalf of a group home, and consider whether given the local situation, the youth may be best served if an agency other than the Boys Club sponsors the home.

Group homes and temporary shelter programs are also conducted by the Pawtucket, Rhode Island Boys Club, the Boys Clubs of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and the Boys and Girls Clubs of Greater Washington, D.C. Information on these programs can be obtained directly or through the National Program Development Service, Boys Clubs of America.

A SAMPLE ACTION PLAN

THIS ACTION PLAN IS A COMPILATION OF THOSE plans actually developed by Boys Clubs during the three day Inappropriate Detention of Juveniles consultation.

Some of the Action Plans were by Clubs already active with the juvenile court and were designed to improve their services. Others were by Clubs becoming active in this area for the first time. Careful examination of the following sample may give your Boys Club some concrete ideas on how to begin to build upon your existing juvenile justice programs.

THE ANY TOWN, U.S.A. BOYS CLUB ACTION PLAN FOR EMERGENCY RESPONSE SYSTEM

GOAL STATEMENT

The Any Town Boys Club will continue to plan, promote and implement its ongoing delinquency prevention programs, incorporating youth development principles. It seeks to become an effective youth advocate working collaboratively with other concerned groups to provide juvenile justice officials with acceptable and meaningful community based alternatives, especially to probation and detention.

OBJECTIVE I — ONGOING PREVENTION PROGRAMS

To routinely evaluate ongoing programs ensuring the incorporation of youth development principles in all current and future programs. (See Delinquency Prevention: Do It)

ACTION STEPS

- Within the next thirty days to produce a youth development planning sheet for use in planning and developing our prevention programs. (See sample p. 26)
- To orient all staff members and volunteers in basic youth development principles and in how to use the Youth Development Planning sheet (within the first week of employment).
- To set up a youth development file to store program sheets for future reference in program planning and evaluation.

OBJECTIVE II — PROGRAMMATIC JUVENILE JUSTICE ALTERNATIVES

ACTION STEPS

- Research, plan, organize and implement on an ongoing basis two to three Youth Development programs to which referrals from the juvenile court and other agencies can be sent along with regular Boys Club members.

  Examples: Junior Leaders Club
  Keystone Club
  Community Service Corporation
  Coach Club

OBJECTIVE III — YOUTH HELPING YOUTH

To meaningfully involve a key group of youth leaders in addressing the issues through the Youth Helping Youth Program.

ACTION STEPS

- By (specific date) to have completed the first six-week Youth Helping Youth training program with Boys Club junior leaders, Keystone Club or other group.
- By (specific date) to develop a method of recruiting participants for future Youth Helping Youth programs. This will also involve receiving referrals from cooperating agencies.

OBJECTIVE IV — EMERGENCY RESPONSE SYSTEMS

To develop the capacity to respond to emergency situations.

ACTION STEPS

- Establish the extent to which Boys Clubs currently have the capacity to respond, establishing eligibility guidelines, including maximum caseload.
- Develop procedural guidelines or a client "flow chart" of project youth, including points at which outside referral is appropriate.

OBJECTIVE V — JUVENILE COURT

To enhance the already good working relationship between the Any Town Boys Club and the juvenile court.

ACTION STEPS

- Request that Unit Directors attend a meeting of the court staff to:
  a) Emphasize Boys Clubs' willingness to cooperate.
  b) Have the court staff map out the path youth follow as they go through the court, and define legal phrases most used by juvenile court.
  c) Discuss ways to better work together.
- To establish a formal reciprocal referral system that will enable Boys Club staff to:
  a) Advocate for youth at key points of the justice process; i.e., police contact, custody release, pre- and post-adjudication, probation and detention.
  b) Receive referrals from the juvenile court.
- To arrange to provide other services and alternatives to the juvenile court, such as:
  a) Site for community services/restitution.
  b) Meeting places for probation officers.
- Prepare a "map" and "glossary of terms" in handout form for use by staff in explaining to youth and parents how the system works.
- To prepare a wallet-size card to give to older members that states the Boys Club is willing to help if any Boys Club member finds himself in conflict with the juvenile authorities. (Include phone numbers of the club and where the staff can be reached).

OBJECTIVE VI — POLICE RELATIONS

To improve the daily working relationship with the police, especially those officers assigned to our Boys Club communities.

ACTION STEPS

- Discuss with a police contact the best approach to accomplishing this goal.
- (Based partially on the result of discussion with contact), set up a meeting between Unit Director and Police Department Sector Commanders in each Boys Club community.
- (Based on previous meetings), meet in each unit with officers assigned to each of the Boys Club communities.

OBJECTIVE VII — NETWORKING WITH OTHER AGENCIES

To develop or improve a network of reciprocal referral arrangements with other agencies.

ACTION STEPS

- Refer to the Any Town Boys Clubs Directory of Services to identify key agencies and groups that appear to fit into the referral network. Make a "quick reference" list for staff use.
- Send each agency a letter with copies of program materials and brochures reminding them of the Boys Club, its services and the desire to work with them.
- Invite representatives of each agency individually to Boys Club full staff meetings to explain their services and how the Boys Clubs can make referrals to their programs.

OBJECTIVE VIII — BOYS CLUB BOARD INVOLVEMENT AND YOUTH ADVOCACY

To keep the Board informed and involved in Boys Club juvenile justice activities.

ACTION STEPS

- Include follow-up reports on these activities as a routine part of board meetings.
- Seek an endorsement resolution in support of BCA's Program Statement on Inappropriate Detention at next full board meeting.
- Organize through the Area Council or other groups of Boys Clubs ways to:
  a) Increase public awareness.
  b) Support Department of Youth Services efforts and initiatives with the legislature.
  c) Organize a task force to develop a strategy to seek statewide funding for pilot projects and special programs in Boys Clubs.
- Appoint one member of the Board to be the official Boys Club Youth Advocate to explore local and national youth problems and suggest policy positions to the Board.

OBJECTIVE IX — ASSIST IN ESTABLISHING NEEDED SERVICES

To participate locally to help establish a network of group homes in the Any Town Boys Club area.

ACTION STEPS

- Express the willingness to be involved and attend meetings, and contribute whenever and in whatever ways appropriate, as determined by existing Boys Club board policy.

OBJECTIVE X — EXPLORE POTENTIAL FUNDING

Form a Committee of the Board for the purpose of exploring with the Department of Youth Services, the Governor's office and others the possibility of the Any Town Boys Clubs conducting any or all of the following programs:

- Youth Advocacy — using full-time Boys Club Guidance Counselors in each unit whose primary functions will be to advocate youth in court, as well as to work with the Department of Youth Services. Could be done as a pilot project of the current legal assistance program.
- Sponsoring Emergency Foster and/or Group Homes in close proximity to the Boys Clubs.
- Conducting Boys Club programs at the regional detention centers.
- Pilot site testing of new and proven methods of prevention.
- Boys Club staff working as special Department of Youth Services agents with authority to call on law enforcement officials and make emergency foster home placements.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Definitions and descriptions of terms often used in juvenile justice with which Club workers and other youth advocates may need to be familiar.

adjudication: A juvenile court decision, after a hearing, to uphold a petition by finding a child delinquent, a status offender, or dependent, or else to dismiss the petition and release the child.

aftercare: Supervision or treatment given to children for a limited time after they are released from a correctional program, but still under control of the juvenile court.

child abuse: Willful causing of physical harm to a child. Frequently brings the child under the protection of the juvenile court.

child neglect: Willful failure to provide adequate food, clothing, shelter, education, or supervision for one's child or ward. Frequently would bring the child under protection of the juvenile court.

de-institutionalization: Moving juveniles out of secure care facilities, detention centers, or jails and into community-based programs, or into the community.

delinquent: A juvenile whom a judicial officer of a juvenile court has adjudged to have committed a delinquent act.

delinquent act: An act committed by a juvenile for which an adult could be prosecuted in a criminal court.

dependency: Legal status of juveniles over whom the court has assumed jurisdiction upon a finding that their care by parents or guardians has fallen short of proper legal standards.

detention: Holding a child in physically restrictive, secure facilities until court disposition or until sent to another order court (such as placement in a nonsecure facility while awaiting disposition).

detention center: The locked ("secure") facility in which such children are detained.

detention hearing: A proceeding before a judicial officer to determine whether a child is to be detained, to continue to be detained, or to be released pending further juvenile court action.

disposition: The juvenile court's decision, after a petition is sustained, whether the child should be placed in a correctional facility, placed in a care treatment program, should be required to meet certain standards of conduct, or should be released. A care program for a dependent child might be placement in a foster home.

diversion: Removing a juvenile from the formal justice system and referring the child to an agency outside the justice system for treatment or care. This step may be taken at any point in formal processing, from initial custody to the adjudication phase.

due process: The constitutionally guaranteed right of persons to be treated by the law with fundamental fairness. In juvenile delinquency proceedings, these include the right to adequate notice in advance of the hearing, the right to counsel, the right to confront and cross-examine witnesses, the right to refuse to give self-incriminating testimony, and the right to have allegations of conduct that would be criminal if committed by an adult proven beyond a reasonable doubt.

expurgement: The destruction or sealing of records of minors or adults, after the passage of a specified period of time or when the person reaches specified age and has not committed another offense. Sometimes provided for by statute and sometimes ordered by the court under its inherent powers. See also SEALING.

Family Court: A court jurisdiction whose authority covers family matters such as neglect, delinquency, paternity, support, and non-criminal misbehavior.

felony: A serious crime, generally punishable by imprisonment in a state or federal penitentiary.

foster care: A form of substitute care, usually in a home licensed by a public agency, for children whose welfare requires that they be removed from their own homes.

group home: Nonsecure residential facility for adjudicated juveniles intended to approximate family life and provide access to community activities.

hearing: A trial or other proceeding before a judicial officer — a judge, referee, commissioner, master, magistrate or chancellor depending upon the local jurisdiction of an administrative agency.

in camera: Lit., "In chambers"; a hearing or judicial proceeding conducted in chambers or privately.

intake: Process of receiving into the juvenile justice system a juvenile referred or taken into custody. At the intake stage, decisions must be made whether to file a petition in juvenile court, release the juvenile, place the juvenile under supervision, or refer juvenile to another private or governmental agency.

jurisdiction: 1) The power of a particular court to hear cases involving certain categories of persons or allegations. 2) A geographical area subject to a particular law or court.

juvenile court: A court of limited jurisdiction which holds original jurisdiction over persons defined by law as juveniles and alleged to be delinquents, status offenders, or dependent and in need of support.

Juvenile Justice & Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974: Federal law establishing the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention within the U.S. Department of Justice to provide funds for the control and prevention of juvenile delinquency. Amended in 1977 and 1980.

misdemeanor: A crime less serious than a felony, usually punishable by a fine or incarceration in a city or county jail, but not a state penitentiary.

Parens Patriae: Lit., "The father of his country"; from English law, the legal doctrine under which the Crown assumed the protection of certain minors, orphans, and other persons in need of protection. Though not wholly accurate, the phrase is sometimes used to express the benevolent and rehabilitative philosophy of juvenile court.

parole: Conditional release from a correctional institution, such as a training school, before the term of disposition expires, with supervision by the paroling authority.

petition: Document filed in juvenile court, usually by a prosecutor, asking that the court take jurisdiction over a juvenile alleged to be delinquent, a status offender, or a dependent.

PINS, CHINS: Person in need of supervision; child in need of supervision; various states use other similar designations. Juveniles found to be ungovernable, incorrigible, truant, or habitually disobedient; thus, "status offender," see STATUS OFFENSE below.

probation: Conditional release of an adjudicated offender into the community, by court order and under court supervision, under specific conditions, for a set amount of time.

residential child care facility: Dwelling other than a detention or shelter care facility that is licensed (or operated) by the government to provide living accommodations, care, and treatment for children and youths. Includes foster homes, group homes, and halfway houses.

restitution: Compliance with a court order that an offender restore what a victim has lost through a crime or delinquency. Juveniles, ordered by the court to make restitution, may be required to pay back or repair damages to the property of their victims, or perform services to the community.

runaway: A juvenile whom a juvenile court has found to have committed the status offense of leaving the custody or home of parent or guardian without permission and without returning in a reasonable period of time.

sealing: In a juvenile court practice, the closure of juvenile records to all inspection except by the minor upon petition to the court. See EXPURGEMENT.

status offense: An act prohibited by statute, but only when committed by a juvenile, such as running away from home or truancy.

take into custody: Law officers' securing the physical custody of a juvenile alleged to be delinquent; comparable to the arrest of an adult.

training school: Correctional facility for juveniles committed to confinement by the juvenile court. Also called reform school.

transfer or waiver to adult court: A juvenile court decision, after a hearing to relinquish its jurisdiction and permit a juvenile to be tried as an adult in a criminal court. In some states, the prosecutor and not the court may decide to try juveniles for specific serious crimes in adult rather than juvenile court. In others (e.g., New York), certain crimes are automatically tried in adult court unless that court waives the case back to juvenile court.

treatment: "...includes but is not limited to medical, educational, special education, corrective and preventive guidance and training, and other rehabilitative services designed to protect the public, including services designed to benefit addicts and other users by eliminating their dependence on alcohol or other addictive or non-addictive drugs or by controlling their dependence and susceptibility to addiction or use." (JJDP Act definition.) Rehabilitative approaches used to effect a change from unacceptable to acceptable behaviors.

Sources:

Facts About Youth and Delinquency: A Citizen's Guide to Juvenile Justice. A publication of the National Institute for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Glossary of Selected Legal Terms for Juvenile Justice Personnel. National College of Juvenile Justice Training Division of the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges.

YOUTH DEVELOPMENT WORKSHEET

Instructions: Use this worksheet as a planning guide for each Club activity. It will help you to apply youth development and delinquency prevention principles.

Activity Name and Description:

Objective:

Rationale:

Explain How This Activity Will Enhance:

1. Belonging...

2. Usefulness...

3. Influence...

4. Competence...

Action Steps to be Taken	By Whom	By When
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		

Circle the Delinquency Prevention Principle Applicable to This Activity:

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

TERMINOLOGY USED IN JUVENILE CASES

When Boys Club professionals and volunteers begin to work with the juvenile justice system, they need to understand the significant differences between the terminology used for adult criminal cases and that used for juveniles:

CRIMINAL CASES	JUVENILE CASES
arrest	taking into custody
crime	delinquent act
charging document	petition
defendant	respondent
guilty	delinquent, or CHINS
incarceration	institutional commitment
not guilty	delinquent act not sustained
parole	aftercare supervision
pretrial release or bail	detention hearing
prison	institutions and facilities
probation	probation or protective supervision
sentence	disposition
trial	adjudicatory hearing
tried	adjudicated

These terms and many more that are commonly used in the juvenile justice system are defined in the next section.

Resources

Further Reading:

Alternatives to Delinquency, 36 Tested Youth Development Programs, 1975.

Delinquency Prevention: DO IT! A Guide to Improving Delinquency Prevention Through Youth Development, 1982.

Emergency Response Systems: A Training Manual, National Project on Juvenile Justice, 1983.

from: Boys Clubs of America
771 First Avenue
New York, New York 10017

A Different Game, Collaborating to Serve Youth at Risk, 1978.

A Different Game, Program Models, 1978.

A Reasonable Alternative, Community Based Service for Status Offenders Through Voluntary Agency Collaboration, 1978, by Kathryn W. Burkhart.

from: National Juvenile Justice
Program Collaboration
a Task Force of: The National
Assembly of National Voluntary and Social
Welfare Organizations, Inc.
1346 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Suite 424A
Washington, D.C. 20036

Juveniles in Jail: Fact and Fiction.
This pamphlet includes examples taken with permission from the Children's Defense Fund publication *Children in Adult Jails* and from *Children in Jail,* by Thomas J. Cottle, Beacon Press.

from: The National Coalition for Jail Reform
1333 New Hampshire Avenue,
Room 1220
Washington, D.C. 20036

Just the Facts, published by the American Foundation, Inc., through a grant by the Edna McConnell Clark Foundation.

from: American Institute of Criminal Justice
1315 Walnut Street
Suite 1700
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19107

Mailing Addresses:

For further information on Boys Club programs cited in *Inappropriate Detention of Juveniles: A Program Statement*

National Office:

Boys Clubs of America Project on Juvenile Justice
771 First Avenue
New York, New York 10017

Regional Offices:

Boys Clubs of America/Midwest
1535 Burgundy Parkway
Streamwood, Illinois 60103

Boys Clubs of America/Northeast
Westfield Office Condominium
478 Torrey Street
Suite 3
Brockton, Massachusetts 02401

Boys Clubs of America/Pacific
10520 Magnolia Boulevard
North Hollywood, California 91601

Boys Clubs of America/Southwest
3001 Saturn Road
Garland, Texas 75041

Boys Clubs of America/Southeast
420 14th Street, NW
Atlanta, Georgia 30318

Boys Clubs of America
Government/United Way Relations
Executive Plaza Office Bldg.
Suite 901
6501 Loisdale Court
Springfield, Virginia 22150

Local Clubs Cited in Statement:

Boys Clubs of San Gabriel Valley
P.O. Box 4703
El Monte, California 91734

Boys Clubs of Greater Washington, D.C., Inc
P.O. Box 39063
Washington, D.C. 20016

Boys Clubs of Albany, Inc.
P.O. Box 992
Albany, Georgia 31702

Boys Clubs of Omaha, Inc.
2209 North 20th Street
Omaha, Nebraska 68110

Boys Clubs of Lancaster, Inc.
P.O. Box 104
Lancaster, Pennsylvania 17604

BOYS CLUBS' ENDORSEMENTS OF A PROGRAM STATEMENT

BOYS CLUBS AND THE INAPPROPRIATE DETENTION OF JUVENILES

On June 6, 1982, the National Board of Directors of Boys Clubs of America unanimously endorsed a Program Statement which explored crisis intervention models for dealing with Boys Club youth who are often inappropriately detained in adult jails, and lockups as a result of running away, adolescent abuse, truancy and other problems.

The Board also issued in January, 1983, a call for other Boys Club organizations to study and endorse the Program Statement. Those responding in 1983 were:

ARKANSAS

Boys Club of El Dorado, El Dorado, AR
Little Rock Boys Club, Little Rock, AR
Saline County Boys Club, Benton, AR

ALABAMA

Boys Club of Etowah County, Inc., Gadsden, AL
Capital City Boys Club, Inc., Montgomery, AL

CALIFORNIA

Boys Clubs of Fresno, Inc., Fresno, CA
Boys Club of Garden Grove, Garden Grove, CA
Boys Club of Hollywood, Hollywood, CA
Boys & Girls Clubs of La Habra, La Habra, CA
Boys Club of San Gabriel Valley, El Monte, CA
Boys & Girls Club of San Marcos, San Marcos, CA
Boys Club of Santa Ana, Santa Ana, CA

CONNECTICUT

Boys Club of New Britain, Inc., New Britain, CT

FLORIDA

Boys Clubs of Broward County, Inc., Fort Lauderdale, FL
Boys Clubs of Greater Jacksonville, Jacksonville, FL
Boys Club of Marion County, Inc., Ocala, FL

GEORGIA

Boys Club of Valdosta, Inc., Valdosta, GA

ILLINOIS

Boys Club of Decatur, Decatur, IL
Boys Clubs of Springfield, Springfield, IL

INDIANA

Boys Club of Evansville, Inc., Evansville, IN
Boys Clubs of Northwest Indiana, Inc., Gary, IN
Jay County Boys Club, Portland, IN
Boys Club of Tippecanoe County, Inc., Lafayette, IN
Greenfield Boys Club, Greenfield, IN

IOWA

Boys Club of Des Moines, Des Moines, IA

KANSAS

Boys Club of Kansas City, Kansas City, KS
Boys Club of Topeka, Topeka, KS

KENTUCKY

Salvation Army Boys Club of Louisville, Louisville, KY

MASSACHUSETTS

Holyoke Boys Club, Holyoke, MA
Family Center Boys Club, Springfield, MA

MICHIGAN

Boys Club of Kalamazoo, Inc., Kalamazoo, MI
Troy Boys Club, Troy, MI
Boys & Girls Club of Pontiac, Inc., Pontiac, MI

NEBRASKA

Boys Clubs of Omaha, Omaha, NE

NEW JERSEY

Boys Clubs of Jersey City, Inc., Jersey City, NJ

NEW MEXICO

Otero County Boys Club, Alamogordo, NM

NEW YORK

Boys Clubs of Erie County, Inc.
Buffalo, NY

NORTH CAROLINA

Brigade Boys Club, Inc., Wilmington, NC

OHIO

Boys Clubs of Columbus, Inc., Columbus, OH

OREGON

Boys Clubs of Portland Metropolitan Area, Inc.,
Portland, OR

PENNSYLVANIA

Olivet Boys Club, Reading, PA

TENNESSEE

Johnson City Boys Club, Inc., Johnson City, TN
Boys Club of Carter County, Inc., Elizabethton, TN

TEXAS

Boys Clubs of Brownsville, Inc., Brownsville, TX

VIRGINIA

Boys Club of the Virginia Peninsula, Newport
News, VA

WASHINGTON

Greater Kirkland-Redmond Boys & Girls Club,
Kirkland, WA
Boys & Girls Clubs of King County, Inc.,Seattle, WA
Boys & Girls Clubs of Tacoma & Pierce County, Inc.,
Tacoma, WA

Area Councils

Arkansas
Bay Area (Pacific)
Connecticut
Georgia
Golden Bear
Los Angeles
New Mexico
Northeastern New England
Southeastern New England

If your Boys Club board, Area Council or Professional Association has not yet endorsed the Program Statement, please consider doing so at your next meeting. Copies of the statement are available from Supply Services, Boys Clubs of America, and a sample endorsement resolution is available from National Program Development Services, Boys Clubs of America.